The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,062.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage ... " 77 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARNEFORD—October 27th, the wife of C. Wilson Warneford, Esq., Travelling Auditor B. S. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

CORKE—October 27th, at his residence, Mazagon, Mr. James Henry Corke, eldest son of Mr. W. G Corke, 1st Assistant Master Attendant, aged 24 years and 3 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Barth, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE.....	20
" Cochin	12	" Negapatam	23
" Mangalore	13	" Pondicherry	
" Cannanore	14	" Madras	24
" Calicut	15	" Coconada	26
" Beypore	15	" Vizagapatam	27
" Cochin	16	" Bimlipatam	27
" Tuticorin	18	" Gopalpore	
" Colombo	19	" CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Nov.	Nov.		Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay ..	2	16	Leave Bussorah	20	4
" Kurrachee ..	12	26	" Fao	30	6
" Gundur ..	7	21	" Bushire	22	8
" Muscat	10	24	" Linga	24	10
" B. Abbas	26	26	" B. Abbas	26	10
" Linga	13	27	" Muscat	28	12
" Bushire	16	30	" Gundur	30	14
	Dec.			Dec.	
" Fao	17	1	" Kurrachee....	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 850 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "China," (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 30th October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1868.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED

LIEBIG'S FOOD,

AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassall's *Analytical Report*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)

Manufacured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c, &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.....	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ or ¼ lb. each, per lb.....	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each "	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and utter gift, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Opposite the Julich's Place.

Cologne (Prussia).

Purveyor to Th. Th. M. M. the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medal—London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1867. Oporto, 1865.

The genuine Eau de Cologne invented by my ancestor, in the year 1709, has for a long number of years been patronised by the Royalty, Nobility, and Gentry of England, and all other nations; the success and the reputation which it has acquired by its constant excellent quality, have rendered it a great favourite with the general public.

The numerous imitations of my only genuine Eau de Cologne, which are offered generally in an exterior appearance similar to mine, induce me to bring it to the notice of the public, that all bottles containing my genuine Eau de Cologne have affixed to them my trade mark, being a white label, and bearing in black the signature and seal of my firm, which is

Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem Julich's Platz, (opposite the Julich's Place).

My genuine Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my modern-mentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I caution against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both being protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Cologne, 1868. (opposite the Julich's Place.)

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to J. M. F. opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne (Prussia).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bowsellow will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HUBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November 1868, an upper-storied, airy HOUSE, No. 75, on Malabar Hill, now occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwell & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

3rd October 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared (to receive Tenders for landing, delivering, and stacking Coal at their Works, Chinchpoogly, for the year ending 31st December 1869.

Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 1 Church Lane, or at the Gas Works.

Tenders to be sent in on or before 10th November, endorsed "Tenders for Landing, &c, Coal."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS.—The Directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited) invite Tenders for the ERECTION of TEAK WEATHER FRAMES on the West side of Albion Place, Parell Road.

Specification can be seen, and full particulars obtained, at the Company's Office, No. 1 Albion Place, between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M. Tenders to be sent in on or before 8 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1868; and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

आपालों वान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

अप्पोयिं चेानटेड वेरहाउिश कंपनी, (लीमीटिड.)

ALL Persons having Claims against this Company are requested to send in their Accounts to us within seven days from the present date.

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

आपालों वान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

अप्पोयिं चेानटेड वेरहाउिश कंपनी, (लीमीटिड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

Vessels.	Mark.	Number and Description of Packages.	Stored by
Giscours ...	L D B in diamond.	5 Cases Brandy	G. B. Gladding.
Hooghly ...	"	80 Do. Do.	Do.
Do. ...	L D B in diamond.	30 Do. Do.	Do.
Alma ...	L D B in diamond.	69 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	"	12 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	"	1 Do. Do.	Do.
Do.	B	2 Do. Do.	Do.
Isabella Kerr	A P in diamond.	199 Do. Sherry.	A. Partridge.
Do ...	J L in diamond. No. 2	18 Do. Do.	Do.
Do. ...	"	70 Do. Do	Do.

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the following transfers of Shares made by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., in the Books of this Company, have been cancelled.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 27th October 1868.

No.	Transfer No.	Date of Transfer.	Shareholder.	Transferred to	Occupation	Address.	No. of Shares.	Certificate Number.
839	8447	21 July 1868	Kooteechand Roychund.	Richard T. L. Key	Merchant	Elphinstone Circle	10	3917 to 3925.
840	8448	do.	Charoo Joogjee	Robert Strong	do.	do.	1	1498.
841	8449	do.	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	do.	1	1497.
842	8450	do.	A. C. Scott	Robert Strong	do.	do.	10	657 60, 719, 1036, 667.
843	8451	do.	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	do.	10	1084-93.
844	8452	do.	J. V. de Quadros	Robert Strong	do.	do.	10	5628-37.
845	8453	do.	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	do.	10	5638-47.
846	8454	do.	J. de Souza	Robert Strong	do.	do.	10	329-38.
847	8455	do.	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	do.	10	1084-93.
848	8456	do.	J. de Souza, jr.	Robert Strong	do.	do.	10	5628-37.
849	8457	do.	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	do.	10	5638-47.
850	8458	do.	G. de Souza	Robert Strong	do.	do.	10	329-38.
851	8459	do.	J. F. de Souza	Merchant	Clerk	London	10	5613-22.
852	8460	do.	J. W. de Sa	Clerk	do.	do.	10	5623-32.
853	8461	do.	J. W. Scott	do.	do.	do.	10	5633-42.
854	8462	do.	G. de Souza, jr.	do.	do.	do.	10	5613-22.
855	8463	do.	William Pereira	Ship Capt.	Clerk	Elphinstone Circle	10	1712-21.
856	8464	do.	Norrojee Sorabjee	Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Brokers	do.	10	1017-26.
857	8465	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	10	1007-16.

GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz....	12 to	21
Superfine do. do....	18 ,,	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do....	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 ,,	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 ,,	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 ,,	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 ,,	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 ,,	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ ,,	6½
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 ,,	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 ,,	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 ,,	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	55, 60,	65 0
Do. Dress Do. ,,	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool ,, ...	10	0
Do. Cashmere ,, ...	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. ,, ...	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. ,, ...	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
do. with Tie	,, ...	7	8
The Belgian	,, ...	7	0
do. with Tie	,, ...	7	8
The Shakspear	,, ...	7	0
do. with Tie	,, ...	7	8
The Regent	,, ...	7	0
The Indian	,, ...	7	0
The Improved West End	,, ...	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Isle of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ...	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use.....per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ..... ,,		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain		to 30
,, ,, Chased	15 ,,	30
,, ,, Enameled	16 ,,	30
,, Sleeve Links	13 ,,	30
,, Shirt Studs	14 ,,	30
,, Scarf Rings.....	12 ,,	30
,, Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 ,,	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 ,,	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 ,,	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 ,,	35
Railway Rugs	12 ,,	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Clothes Cholera

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Paris Hats	16	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Chrome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands
,, Turban ,,
,, lined Cork. ,,
Helmets,

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,

Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c, of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to F. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 12.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo the running of Trains will be altered. Trains will leave Churney Road on Week Days for Mahim and Bandora at 6-15 and 10-45 A.M., and 5-20 P.M., and Bellasis Road for Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, calling at Mahim and Bandora at 7 A.M. Trains will leave Bandora for Bombay, calling at Mahim at 8 A.M., 8-37 A.M., 9-45 A.M., 5-11 P.M., and 10-8 P.M.

On Sundays Trains will leave Churney Road at 1-30 and 5-20 P.M., and Bellasis Road at 7 A.M. for Mahim and Bandora, and will leave Bandora for Bombay at 8-37 A.M., and 7 and 10-8 P.M.

For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorug has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwadi, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Sheti's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Sheti's Agiary Road, and on the south by the part of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Trustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within four-teen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.

22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

FIRST ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS EVENING

and

EVERY EVENING

until further notice.

FIRST TIME OF Mr. GEORGE RIDGWAY, THE MIRACULOUS TRAPEZIAN in his Great Act of

ZAMPILLAEROSTRATION.

Acknowledged to be the most wonderful Performance of the age.

New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship.
New Jokes, &c.. &c.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class ,, 3 | Fourth Class ,, 1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soondy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby informed that the Partnership or Concern heretofore known to the Public as "The Great American Circus," was by Deed of Dissolution, dated the 20th day of October 1868, dissolved so far as the same relates to Thomas Bird. And further, the remaining Partners, Samuel O. Abel and Charles C. Gardiner have taken upon themselves the burthen of all the debts and liabilities of the said Partnership or Concern, and the said Thomas Bird has been released therefrom.

R. J. ABRAHAM,
Solicitor for Charles C. Gardiner, Samuel O. Abel, Thomas Bird.

Dated this 26th day of October 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive Tenders up to the 31st instant, for the supply of 1,500,000 Tiles, as per sample, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Separate Tenders are also invited for the supply of "Petty Stores" of various kinds for one year, to commence from the 15th of November 1868.

3. Further particulars and detailed lists of "Petty Stores" can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned within office hours.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.
Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 24th Oct. 1868.

LIME AND LEMON JUICE.

Prepared according to the
MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT OF 1867,
and
tested and certified by Government Inspectors.

MERCHANT CAPTAINS

will find MacDougall's the *only safe and reliable* preparation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial quarts, each	2 2	2 8
Do. do. cases of 1 dozen	22 0	26 0

Full information respecting its use, and the requirements of the Act can be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 23 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, who lately traded under the names and Firms of JETHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS, Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by KHATAO PURSHOTUM and PUSSOO JA RAZ, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, formerly trading with Jewraz Ramdass, since deceased, as Jetha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, for an order of Discharge under section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, at his Chambers in the High Court, on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys to Petitioners.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, by the direction of the Chairman, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I give you Notice that it is my intention at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, summoned to meet on Saturday, the 31st instant, to call the attention of the Bench to the information received and communicated to the Municipal Commissioner by me and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, belonging to the Municipality, collected on account of Wheel Tax, Tent Department, in the years 1867 and 1868, and that I propose to move the following resolutions:—

1. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Bench of Justices the reports made by him to the Finance Committee regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, together with the report thereon of the Controller Municipal accounts, and the statements and examinations of the General Inspector Yeshvantrao Bulvant, Manockjee Jamasjee, Head Clerk of Wheel Tax, Tents Department, and Framjee Cowasjee the Sheriff, taken and recorded by the Municipal Commissioner, and the account books relating to the said department.

2. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Yeshvantrao Bulvant, General Inspector, and Framoojee the Sheriff, in connection with the monies received on account of Municipal taxes, and the existence of books, reported to have been kept by the latter, which are not forthcoming; and to report the result to the Bench; and also to report whether any and what proceedings it is advisable to institute against any and what persons for official misconduct in the said matter.

3. That all books and statements of accounts of the Municipality and all proceedings of the Committees appointed by the Bench shall be open as all reasonable hours for the inspection of any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that, at the Special General meeting of the Justices advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st instant, I purpose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869 in detail, namely,—

"That in the opinion of the Bench, after the License Tax has been abolished, and when Government contributes its fair share of the expenses of the Municipality, the existing sources of Municipal Revenue ought to suffice for all needful Municipal expenditure, and no new taxation is deemed or required."

Should the Chairman consider it irregular to move this as a substantive resolution in that way, I then and hereby give notice, that as soon as it is proposed to sanction any particular item of expenditure for 1869, I shall move by way of amendment as above.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 26th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolutions before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869, namely,—

1. That in the present state of the Municipal Finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the House-tax.

2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of Town Dues, or on the movement of Trade in the form of Transit Duties.

3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified License-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the Police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. CURREY,
Justice of the Peace.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869,—

"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialized by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 25th October 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY. ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 715. New Do. 285. Colabas 1,090. Bank of Bombay 99. New Do. 13 premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	136
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
1,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	562
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pc	Do. of Madras	1650
600,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	300
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	..	Delhi and London	260
3,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	130
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

3,180,000	2,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1090
1,850,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	715 to 730
1,980,000	500	50	..	Do. New	285
..	1,00	1,00	Nil	Frere Land	75
..	1,00	1,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	450
100,000	5,000	4,300	Nil	Fort Canning	375
..	2,000	1,200	Nil		

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	300
75,000	3,000	250	30 p.c.	Alexandra Press Co	370
187,500	12,000	11,000	1800 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	19900
80,000	7,000	3,000	400 do.	Bombay Press Co	1570
..	500	300	100 do.	Do. New	390
..	1,000	1,000	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	3075
70,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1650
207,500	5,500	5,500	1000 p.c.	Fort Press Co	8050
60,000	2,000	1,800	10 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1225
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co	2290
20,000	2,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
800,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	310
30,000	2,000	2,000	300 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	2900
65,000	2,000	700	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	218 3 0	3 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
..	£20	19 8 8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
..	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Railway Co	1120

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
..	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co.	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,440,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	99
800,000	200	25	..	.. China	3
1,000,000	250	250	Aug. '67	B'bay Prudency B'k.	191
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	.. Trig & B'ng	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,00,000	200	250	Mar. '65	Central Bank	9½
200,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
..	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	80
..	400	400	..	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	120	Apr. '67	Old Financial	44

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,800,000	3,200	1,170	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
800,000	3,500	1,450	.. ..	B'bay & Bengal S.S.
2,000,000	100	..	.. ..	Frere Reclamation
..	3,500	..	.. ..	Iron Shipping

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	99½
Four per cent.	94½
Four per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	109
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	103
10 years' do. do.	99
Six per cent. Municipal Loans	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Crowns	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET EPORRT.

BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	225 to 230
Akote New	215 to 220
Broach	235 to 237
Dholleras	235 to 237
Bhowruggur	210 to 215
Veerveil	235 to 237
Vingorla	235 to 240
Dharwar Bengalee	215 to 220
Khandeish	218 to 220
Barsee	

Ready sale 125 Candies. Market active.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 22nd October, 1868.

Government Securities.—The sales of 4 per cents. in sums of from Rs. 9,000 to 14,000, were at Rs. 5-5, 5-4, and 5-3 discount. 5 per cents. of 1858-57 were bought in large amounts at 5 per cents. of 1858-57 were bought in large amounts at 8 per cents. of 1858-57 were bought in large amounts at Rs. 8-12 and 8-14 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-0 to 9-1. A purchase of 6½ per cents. was reported at Rs. 13-12 premium. The following transactions were reported in shares

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares at Rs. 131, exclusive of dividend.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs. 7½ premium; a small amount of East Indian Railway Co.'s stock, at Rs. 242 per £20. Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, one lot at Rs. 377 and three others at Rs. 270 per share of Rs. 1,300 paid up.

Several batches large and small, of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 110, 108, and 105; 2'0 fully paid up shares in the Bengal Tea Co. at Rs. 55 each.

A considerable number of Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 2¾ and 3 each.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 20th October, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		17,89,657 15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. Nil		3,90,22,980 5 5
Do. do. at Branches ,, 90,22,989 5 5		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,29,55,453 8 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,69,444 7 4
Sundries		4,84,240 0 10
	Rs.	6,65,61,776 5 6

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	93,30,999 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		44,71,452 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		1,29,29,263 2 8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.		1,15,06,575 0 2
Dead Stock		9,65,582 6 5
Stamps		13,965 6 0
Balances with other Banks		4,20,338 15 7
Sundries		5,66,586 11 4
	Rs.	4,02,02,564 3 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs.	1,08,88,944 13 6	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ,,	1,54,70,767 4 10	
		2,63,59,712 2 4
	Rs.	6,65,61,776 5 6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

STRATT, Captain, The Royal Regiment, on leave, from Matheran.
Swinton, Captain, Royal Artillery, from Mecan Meer.
Mennie, Surgeon, on sick leave, from Poona.
Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Koha Ushtumee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Hill, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Lucknow.
Jayaker, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Baroda.
Macleod, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Fenton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.
Cameron, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on duty, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d.	do.
	Sea	£1 2s. 6d.	Nominal.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 30 to 35	per chest.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.	
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 28	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvee, Oct. 24
	London	Hayter	Rangoon, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 28	Eddystone	Peterson	Calcutta.
	Climinar	Roberts	Java.

The ship City of Paris, Jack, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Cambay, for Calcutta.
S. S. Taptee, for Cutch Mandvee.

*CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22 American (s) ..... Baker ..... Hongkong, Oct. 4.
Houghton ..... Mills ..... Moulmein, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 22 Clan Alpine (s) ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 21 Jeanne D'Arc ..... Nouvellon ..... Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We have Removed our Office to No. 30 Meadow Street, facing Ash Lane, and the Public Works and Railway Secretariate Office.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
29th October 1868.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)—The Office of the Official Liquidator has been removed to No. 30, Meadow Street.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.
29th October 1868.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association, Limited (in Liquidation), will be held at the Offices of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 28th day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying the Final Accounts of the Liquidators before the said Company, and of passing Resolutions confirming the same, and declaring the said Company to be finally wound up.
MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.
Bombay, 27th October 1868.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
Containing about
114,000 WORDS,
And about
3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in two Quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas.

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writers.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principle.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated orators and speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

BRIEF HISTORY of the English Language.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION and principles of Pronunciation explained.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY of the names of noted fictitious persons, places, &c., &c.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of SCRIPTURE, of GREEK, and of LATIN proper names.

Etymological Vocabulary of GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL names.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, with their derivation, signification, &c., &c.

(This is a useful portion of these valuable Volumes.)

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, &c., &c. from the GREEK, the LATIN, and also from modern Languages.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS used in writing and in printing, and also the Arbitrary Signs used in writing and printing.

A complete Table of CONTESTED PRONUNCIATIONS, with Author's Names.

Of this Edition it has been said—"Every one who wishes to become master of the English Language should possess this work; no Library or House should be without it, for it is a sort of Cyclopædia for ready reference, and is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press."

SOUNDY and Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart, ROW, and Forbes Street Bombay.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

You and I; by Claribel	Rs. 2 0
The Snow lies white; by Jean Ingelow and Sullivan	2 0
When I was young & fair; by Hon. Mrs. Gifford & Claribel	1 8
Yesterday; by John Blockley	1 8
To-morrow; ditto	1 8
The Gipsy Countess. (Duet); by Mrs. Crawford & S. Glover	2 0
Her bright Smile haunts me still; by Carpenter & Wrighton	1 8
I cannot sing the old songs; by Claribel	2 0
Thou art so near and yet so far; by Reichardt	1 8
Norma. (Duet.) Italian words; by Bellini	0 8
Qui la voce sua soave. Do. Do.	1 4
Ernani, Ernani, Involami. Do. by Verdi	1 8
Katie, the Rose of the Dell; by Bendahl and Knowles	1 8
Seventy-Two and as hard as steel; by Clifton	1 8
Si, fino all ore estreme. (Duet.) Italian words; by Bellini	1 0
Marian Moore; by George Barker	1 8
Who's at my window? by Farnie and Osborne	2 0
The Hero of Magdala; or England yet; by Farnie and Benedict	1 8
Annie Laurie; by Ballard	1 0
Come home, father; by the Christy's Minstrels	1 4
They ask me why I love her; by Rosita Gordon	1 8
We may be happy yet; by A. Bunn and Balfe	1 0
Cheer Boys! Cheer! by C Mackay	1 0
Katey's Letter; by Lady Dufferin	1 8
In the depths of the Sea; by G. Soame and Pede	1 8
From rock to rock; by Burnand and Sullivan	1 8
The Infant's Prayer; by Mrs. V. Novello and Novello	0 8
Rose sweetly blooming; by T. Arnold and L. Spohr	1 8
One bright beam of home! by H. Russell and Donizetti	1 4
The Message; by Miss A. Proctor and Blumenthal	2 0
I lived for thee only; by Howard Paul	1 0
Jessie's Dream; a story of the Relief of Lucknow	1 8
Ask me not; by Miss Lindsay's Music by M. P. King	1 0
The Child of the Regiment. English and Italian words	1 4

GALOPS.

Dearer than life; by F. Schœning	1 8
Saucy Kate; by A. G. Crowe	1 8
Under Stock and Stem; by Carl Faust	1 8

WALTZES.

The Prosperine; by King Hall	2 0
The Galatea; by Brunette	2 0
Milly; by C. A. Lopke	2 0
Queen of the Harvest; by C. Coote, jun	2 0

QUADRILLES.

Domino Noir; by Dan. Godfrey	2 0
Lalla-Rookh; by do.	2 0
Lucerne; by Arditi	2 0
Bonnie Dundee; by C. D'Albert	2 0
Wedding; by do.	1 8

LANCERS.

Knight of St. Patrick; by Dan. Godfrey	2 0

SONG BOOKS, (WITH MUSIC)

16 Popular Operatic Songs (Chappell's Mus. Mag. for Oct.)	0 12
The Vocalist's Album of the Great Comic Songs	0 12
St. James's Hall Minstrels' New Songs, 2 parts	1 8
Mackney's New Comic Song Book	0 12
Vance's Comic Song Book	0 12
Arthur Lloyd's Popular Comic Song Book	0 12
W. P. Collins's Christy Minstrels, 24 new Songs	0 12
Sam Cowell's Comic Songster	0 12
One hundred Songs of Ireland	0 12
One hundred Songs of Scotland	0 12
Henry Russell's Copyright Songs, 2 parts	1 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 27th October, 1868.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT SUNDAY NEXT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Official Royal Monthly Army List for October	Rs.	1 8
——— Navy List	do.	2 4
Hart's ——— Army List	do.	8 0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	do.	2 12
The World of Fashions	do.	1 0
The London and Paris Fashion	do.	1 0
Le Follett	do.	1 4
Exeter Hall (Sacred Mus. Mag.)	do.	1 0
Hanover Square (Mus. Mag.)	do.	1 0
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book, &c.		5 12
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend (author's ill. edn.)		2 12
Illustrated London Almanac, 1869		0 12
Aunt Louisa's Children's Toy Books		0 12
Baldwin on Whist		2 12
At—O'—Th' Yate in London		0 12
Wolfe on Cataract		1 14
The Second Mrs. Tillotson		1 8
Children's Household Pets		0 12
Watchers for the Dawn		2 12
Holiday Adventures		2 12
Vicar of Wakefield		2 12
Pictures of Heroes		2 12
Health on Injuries &c. of the Jaws		9 0
Headless Horsemen		1 8
Wrinkles; or, Hints to Sportsmen		4 8
Forsyth's The Sporting Rifle &c.		5 12
Book of Constitutions Grand Lodge of England		2 0
——— of Scotland		1 8
Royal Arch Regulations for England		2 0
——— for Scotland		4 0
Jackson's What to Observe		8 0
Laurie's History of Freemasonry		9 8
Wilcocks's Sea Fishermen		9 8
Bower's Memoranda in anatomy &c.		2 12
What to Observe at the bedside, &c.		3 8
Rigby's Memos. in Midwifery		3 8
Gerald Estcourt. By L. Marryatt		1 8
Percy Anecdotes, Vol. I		2 12
Forty-five Guardsmen		0 12
New PLAYS.—Der Freischutz, Dinorah under difficulties. Master Jones's Birthday. Tom Thrasher. —Each		0 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Un Drame a Calcutta	1 0
La Route du Suicide	2 4
La Jeu de la Mort	2 4

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Hansvon Schweinichen, 2 vols.	2 8
Der Bockreiter	2 8
Liebeshandel	1 4
Schlossgar ners Auna	1 4
Hochgeborsn	4 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

Day of Rest at Sea. Nelly Dunbar. Each	1 8
In the Depths of the Sea. My Name. Each	1 8
Our dear Old Church of England Broken Down. Each	1 8
A long time ago. Love Not. Her Bright Smile, &c. Each	1 8
Maggie's Secret	2 0
Santley's Songs (Chappell's Musical Magazine)	0 12

WALTZES.

Alpine Flowers, Rs. 1½; and Summer Bloom	2 0

GALOP.

Der Stormvogel	1 8

QUADRILLES.

Brighton, and Tommy Dodd. Each	2 0

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

DRESSING COMBS, real tortoise shell—Rs. 6 and 7½.
GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, Russia leather.—Rs 1½.
SWAN QUILLS.—Rs. 5 per bundle of 25
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH.—This Church having been reseated and otherwise improved, inaugural Services will be held on All Saints' Day. Sunday, 1st November. There will be a Choral celebration of Holy Communion (Marbeck's Music) at 7 A.M., when the Hymn "Spouse of Christ," and No. 255 (Ancient and Modern) will be sung. Evensong at 6 P.M.: Hymns 255, 212 and 263. The Offertory in the Morning and Collection in the Evening will be devoted to the Improvement and Repairs Fund.

NOTICE.—A large quantity of Country Tobacco will be sold by Public Auction on Thursday next, the 29th instant, and on Monday the 2nd proximo, at the Commissariat Stores, Colaba Depot, near the Causeway.

The purchasers to pay the Customs fee prior to the removal of the Tobacco.

Terms, Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Abyssinia Branch,
Bombay, 28th October 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from 1st November 1868, Cotton and other Goods for despatch to Bombay via Nandora or Shegaum Stations, will be received at Khamgaum. For this extra service a charge of Two annas a maund, in addition to the existing Railway rates from the above Stations, will be made.

Office will be opened at Khamgaum for the reception of Goods to be forwarded by Rail, and they will be booked through to Bombay.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bhugwantrao Ramchunder has contracted to Sell all those two pieces of Land now formed into one (being portion of an Oart called Moogbhat), with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moogbhat, near Candawady Lane, on the east side of Girgaum Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Property of Dhondjee Venayek, on the west by a compound wall, on the north by the Moogbhat Street, and on the south by the Public Passage, and which said pieces are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 125. All persons who have claims against the said premises, either by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be considered as having been waived.
—Dated this 28th day of October 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MACHINERY FOR SALE,

16 H. P. Portable Boilers,
10 H. P. Do. do.
8½ by 16 Steam Engine and Boiler.
3 H. P. Condensing Engine and Boiler.
2 H. P. Horizontal High Pressure Engine.
5 H. P. Pumping Engine, complete, on Wheels.
Hydraulic Presses for pressing Piece Goods, &c.
Large and small Cylinder Printing Machines.
Jewellers' Rollers for reducing Metal Plate.
Biscuit Cutting and Stamping Machines.
Gauging Rollers for Dough-making Machines.
Dough-making Machine.
Crab Winches to lift five tons.
Four feet Furnace Bars.
Single Chamber Brick-making Machines.
Steam Valve Cocks of sizes, Guage Water Cocks.
Steam Glass Tubes, Bolts, Ends and Nuts, bored and turned, Cast Metal Pullies, &c., &c., &c.
The Machinery may be seen on application to Mr. Andrew Laing, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla, by whom all further information will be supplied,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

READY, THIS DAY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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Overbridges Contribution.
Bombay Jails.
Main Drainage.
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Municipal License Tax.
MR. J. MACKINLAY ON REMEDIES FOR THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office—Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the E. I. Line, and also the Madras alterations.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodha
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 31st Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	October 31	Saturday	Nov. 28
,,	Nov. 7	,,	Dec. 5
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 19
		,,	,, 26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	30	November	27
November	13	December	11
		,,	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded ex Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

November	14	December	12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency.	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Mitchell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1868.

WHATEVER may have been the case in bygone days, India can no longer afford to disregard the progress of events in the United States. Of course there was always, more or less, a certain anxiety on the great subject of peace or war with that country, as her swift-going privateers and men-of-war might have cut in upon and endangered the long sea route if not the Mediterranean line. But in reality since 1815 we have been in little danger of a rupture with the cabinet of Washington. On more than one occasion, it is true, we have appeared to be on the verge of hostilities, but as neither party desired to fight, the source of trouble was removed by the diplomatists. There is now less risk of war than at any period. It is not only the vast commerce between the two nations that operates as a barrier to political passions; nor is it chiefly the burden of a large debt which a civil strife imposed upon the common treasury. The secret of security lies in the defeat of the Democratic party whose policy brought about the Secession war, and in the general dislike of a conflict with the old country, strongly felt by all kinds of politicians, except Fenians and untameable Southerners. Our worst, we might almost say, our only enemies, were always to be found south of the Potomac. But how much even the Democrats have changed, now they are freed from their strict party obligations to their Southern brethren, is shown by the mission and bearing of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to England. He speaks

A TIGER SHOT BY THE GOVERNOR.

It gives us much pleasure to state, on the authority of a correspondent at Mahableshwur, that His Excellency the Governor has "accounted" for the tiger which has recently been doing so much mischief amongst the cattle in the vicinity of Malcolm Peth. His Excellency, it appears, made an unexpected sally upon the enemy a few mornings ago, and, we rejoice to learn, polished off the striped devil just as he was about to make a meal off another cow which he had killed the night before. The sporting feat of His Excellency, which we understand was performed on foot, has raised him very much in the estimation of the natives, who have a great respect for all true *shikarees*, let them be of what caste or creed they may.

Our correspondent's letter is dated the 24th instant, and he mentions that it was reported that another tiger had been seen in company with the one which has just had the honour of closing its career under the aim of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald. If this should be the case, there can be little doubt that it will not be long before His Excellency beats up the quarters of the royal beast.

The weather at Mahableshwur is described as being most delightful, and the nights and mornings are very cold. Nothing seems to have been known there as to when the Governor would return to Poona *en route* to Bombay, but there is a rumour in Poona that he will be back there early in next week, and that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will be here sometime in next month to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who, it is said, will arrive at Bombay early in December, accompanied by Lord Mayo, the Governor General elect.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 28.

BOMBAY.

A FAIR will be held to-morrow at Walkeshwur on account of a Hindoo holiday called "Kurtucki Poonum."

WE would draw attention to the special services to be held in Trinity Chapel next Sunday, as detailed in the advertisement in another column.

YESTERDAY morning about seven o'clock a Hindoo fell from the first storey of a house in Gogaree Molla and was severely hurt. He was taken to the Jamsetjee hospital for treatment.

PART IV. of the "Bombay Municipal Record" will be published to-day. It contains full reports of the many interesting and important meetings of the Bench which have been held during the last quarter.

THOSE who are fond of sea bathing, and like to indulge in a dip about Bombay, had better at present take care as to where they plunge. We learn that the dorsal fins of several sharks have been seen of late near some of the ships in the harbour, and the aptitude of these creatures for catching an exposed limb ought to keep bathers at a respectful distance.

THE following cholera cases were reported to the Health Officer by several District Registrars on Tuesday last:—1, Coleewady, Funuswady, recovering; 1, Manockjee Merwanjee's oart, recovering; 1, old Sonapore Lane, recovering; 1, Chunam Road lane, recovering; 1, Oomercarry Sewer road, recovering; 1, Girgaum Back road, recovering; 1, Sewree road, recovering. Up to yesterday forenoon the following cases were reported:—1, Cazee Syed Street, died; 1, 3rd Colbhat lane, recovering.

MR. CHALK, solicitor, yesterday obtained from (Mr. Connon) summonses against the Roman Catholic Vicar of Mahim and three of the church wardens for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. This case arose out of a suit recently decided in the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the defendants, and consented to accept service of the summons. The case stands adjourned till Friday next week.

IT will be remembered that on the 2nd instant a robbery of five watches was committed by a European at the shop of a watchmaker on the Kalba devi road. The robbery was accompanied by peculiar circumstances. It appears that the European having entered the shop, showed the watchmaker for sale a small cornelion seal, and while in conversation with him struck him violently with a stone on the head and felled him to the ground, and then decamped with the five watches, which the watchmaker was repairing. We are glad to state that after a long and continued effort, Mr. Superintendent Mills has succeeded in finding the watches at Poona on Sunday last, and that the perpetrator of the robbery was apprehended at Surat yesterday. It has also been discovered that the seal shown to the watchmaker and left in his shop was stolen on the evening of the 1st instant from the bungalow of Lieutenant Beaumont at Colaba.

A CASE is at present undergoing investigation before John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, in which Goostadjee Sooklajee, Shamjee Heera, Hurreelall Jaitha, Cooberdass Hurjeevundass, Poonunchund Manecklall, Muggun Dwarka, and Lulloo Hurgovun, are charged at the instance of one Dhurumsey Jewraz, a sutta broker, with extorting money by criminal intimidation. The facts of the case are these:—It appears that about a month ago Dhurumsey, Nuthoo Bhoychund, and others were summoned to give evidence on behalf of one Goeul Hurjeevan in the Fort Police Court, on a charge of assault brought by him against Cursondass Purshotumdass and others. On the day fixed for the hearing of the case, neither of the parties having appeared in Court, the Magistrate dismissed the charge. Sometime in August last, he (the informant) and Nuthoochund were sent for by the prisoners, and were informed by Goostadjee in the presence and hearing of the other prisoners, that certain costs amounting to about Rs. 120 had been incurred in connection with the charge of assault, and that the informant and the others who appeared to give evidence in his behalf must pay by way of fine fifteen rupees each. Prosecutor and Nuthoo objected to pay the fine, and thereupon Goostadjee stated that if they did not pay it they should be turned out of the cotton sutta bazaar; and that if they did come to the bazaar without having paid the fine, they should be beaten. Informant and Nuthoo thereupon paid the money. Before receiving it from the parties Goostadjee made them sign a writing on a stamped paper, which was to the effect that the money was paid on account of charity. After taking depositions of several witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-morrow (Friday). Mr. Branson conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Pestonjee defended the prisoners.

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.—Mr. Chubildass Lallooboy, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, freight brokers, has instituted criminal proceedings against Hetcooverbai, widow, Keseodas Sewdas, and others for defamation of character under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor about two years ago proceeded to England, and after a stay of six months returned to Bombay. He belongs to the Bhunsalee caste, and according to the prevailing absurd customs obtaining among that section of the Hindu community, he was, on his return to Bombay, required by his caste-people to undergo certain ceremonies and to pay a penalty, in order that he might be declared re-admitted into the caste, from which he was supposed to have been excommunicated by the usage of the section to which he belongs, on account of his voyage across the seas. Mr. Chubildas, having received the benefit of an English education, and being more refined in his ideas than his brethren, declined to perform certain unmeaning ablutions and to pay the proposed fine. Several attempts were made to induce him to agree to these terms, but he remained staunch to his principles. His opponents, in order to degrade him in the eyes of the community, as it is alleged, credited him with the sum of five rupees in the books of the punchayet, as if he had paid the same, and circulated reports which were calculated to hurt his feelings and degrade him in the estimation of his community and others. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday before John Connon, Esq.,—Mr. Peile appearing for the complainant, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defendants. The first named defendant being a Hindu widow, was not present, and it was urged on her behalf that these proceedings were instituted with the view of giving her annoyance and dragging her before the Police Court. Mr. Peile repudiated such a notion on the part of the prosecutor, and contended that the case could not be proceeded with in her absence. Mr. Pestonjee said that there was no sworn information on record, and he did not know on what charges, if any, his clients had been summoned. His Worship ultimately decided that the lady must attend to answer the summons, and if she were of any rank or position, every respect would be shown her. The case has been adjourned until Thursday, the 5th November next.

A KIPPERED DIVINE.—It is said that Dr. Chalmers once entertained at his table a distinguished guest from Switzerland, whom he asked if he would be helped to "Kippered salmon." The foreign divine asked the meaning of the uncouth word kippered, and was told that it meant preserved. The poor man in a public prayer soon after offered a petition that the distinguished divine might long be "kippered to the Free Church of Scotland."

WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following are the official reports of the weather in the undermentioned districts during the fortnight ending 15th October:—

BELGAUM.

With the exception of Uthnee, there was a general fall of rain throughout the collectorate, which was favourable both to the early and late crops. Coarse rice is being reaped in Beedee. With the exception of Beedee, where fever was prevalent, the state of public health was good. In Chekodee and Uthnee cholera had broken out. Cattle disease slightly prevailed in some villages of Belgaum and Purusgur.

BROACH.

In the Broach talooks very little rain fell for the fortnight ending 30th September, and consequently the rice crops had sustained some damage. More rain was also required for the jowaree crops. In the Wagra talooka the sowing of rubbee crops had been completed. Cotton and other crops have suffered a little for want of sufficient rain. More rain was required in the Ahmode talooka. In Jumboseer, the rice and kodra crops have suffered much for want of rain. The state of public health was reported to be good.

SATTARA.

During the fortnight under report the fall of rain in some of the talookas was reasonable, while in others it was only partial. The crops in some villages were suffering for want of sufficient moisture. With the exception of fever and cholera, slightly prevalent in some of the villages, the state of public health was good.

BOMBAY IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing a Report of the liquidators up till the end of September last. Mr. Dixon, one of the liquidators, was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the clause of the Act empowering the liquidators at any time to call a meeting, and then stated that it was now more then a year since the liquidation commenced, and that, therefore, the liquidators had convened the shareholders to tell them what had been done, and what still remained to be accomplished.

Mr. Moore then read the following Report by the liquidators for the period up till the end of September:—

As it is now one year since the affairs of the Company were placed in our hands, we beg to submit our accounts to 30th September 1868, and the following remarks as to our proceedings:—The Books &c. made up to 30th September 1867, and duly audited by the Company's auditors, were handed over to us by the late Manager, Mr. Shepherd. When we received charge of the affairs of the Company only one ship was in Bombay, the "Compta;" the "Khandeish" was on her way out; the "Hydrabad" and "Dharwar" were loading for Bombay; the "Dhollera" was at Antwerp, and the "Oomrawuttee" on her way to Bremen. The ships have been dealt with by us as follows:—

"Compta." As freights home were not very good and profitable employment was offering in Government service in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, we chartered the ship to Government in whose service she was nearly 8 months, after which she loaded home direct for Liverpool, sailing thence on the 31st July; on arrival she will be offered for sale by our Agents.

"Khandeish" Arrived here on the 4th January, was quickly discharged, and loaded for Liverpool with a good freight, where she was sold on the 6th August for £12,300. As payment for her was not received in Bombay before 30th September, this does not appear in our account.

"Hydrabad" Arrived here on the 7th February, and was despatched for Liverpool with a good freight, and there sold on the 6th August for £17,800; this also does not appear in the accounts, payment for her being received subsequent to 30th September.

"Dharwar" Arrived here on the 27th January, was discharged, and chartered to Government, in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition, and sold with her charter &c., for Rs. 1,84,500, one month's freight being retained by the Company.

"Dhollera" Arrived in London on the 14th October 1867, and after some difficulty was sold on 20th April 1868 at equal to £12-5 per ton.

"Oomrawuttee" Arrived at Bremen on the 2nd October, discharged and proceeded to London, where she was sold by our agent at £13 per ton.

We have made distributions of assets, 1st of Rs. 275; 2nd, Rs. 450; 3rd, Rs. 100; 4th, Rs. 150 per share. Mr. A. D. Grant, owing to his departure for England, retired from the Liquidation on the 22nd April, and Mr. Thos. H. Moore, was appointed in his place at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the same day.

He next explained the balance sheet, and showed that the position of the Company was that there had been four distributions of assets, and that there were a few thousand rupees on hand in Bombay and a few thousand in England. The "Compta" had still to be sold, and her freight collected. There was about Rs. 9,000 due the Company by Government for the hire of the "Compta," and the wages for her voyages to England would be light as they were mostly paid at Bombay.

The Chairman remarked that when they sold the "Compta," there would be a further dividend of Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 per share, and then the accounts would be closed, and there would be no more dividends.

Mr. Greenwood—But that will be very satisfactory.

The Chairman—I think so; it will be much better than we at one time anticipated. I have no doubt we will get £11 or £12 a ton for the "Compta."

Mr. Greenwood then moved the approval of the report and accounts, and that a vote of thanks should be given the liquidators for the very satisfactory manner in which the winding up of the Company had been so far conducted.

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee seconded.

The resolution was at once passed, and the meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Flavies, seaman of the British ship "Sir John Lawrence," was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Abdool Ranuck was charged with stealing a pair of boots, belonging to George Buckler, and, on conviction, was sentenced to receive six stripes.—Anund Jussa, a blacksmith, was charged with stealing a piece of iron, the property of one Hoomaid Cassum. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.—Hajee Ebram, an old offender, was charged with stealing a coat and a snuff box, belonging to one Bunajee Babajee. He was also charged with stealing a coat, the property of Peer Mahomed. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—Ally Mahomed was charged with obtaining by false pretences, on the 27th inst., three turbans, of the value of twenty-nine rupees, belonging to Boodie Mahomed. On Tuesday, the prisoner went to the complainant's house, and told him that he was in the service of the Nawab of Mazagon, and that his master wanted to purchase three turbans. Prosecutor gave him the turbans and sent with him to a place at Mazagon, but the prisoner never returned the turbans. His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THEFT.—Ismail Imam, charged with stealing two "dhoturs," the property of Dowluthia Luxumon, was convicted, and sentenced to hard labour for seven days.

CONVERSION OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.—The Queen of Madagascar and the Government have publicly renounced idolatry; the great national idol has been sent away; the Queen sends her household to attend the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Toy, missionary of the London Society. All Government works are stopped on the Lord's Day. The last shall be first and the first last.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A BIG BAR AND FEW CLIENTS.—At the sitting of the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, Sir Adam Bittleston presiding, Mr. S. Ganiz of the Middle Temple was sworn and enrolled as an Advocate of the Court.—We have now *fifteen practising* Advocates, viz., Messrs Norton, Pigott, Miller, O'Sullivan, Mills, Branson, Johnstone, Scharlieb, Snell, Handley, Gover, Maskell, Sloan, Green and Gantz.—Among the non-practising Advocates may be classed Messrs. Ritchie, Busteed, Curran, Money' Coapb, Power and Borradaile. But where are the clients?—*Madras Times, Oct* 22.

STRANGE CHANGES.—An American paper, the *Round Table*, states that the coasts of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, New Jersey, and a portion of the estern Atlantic shore are gradually uprising, while those of the Bay of Fundy and Greenland are slowly sinking. It is said that if this should continue for ten centuries the map of the American continent would in 2,900 present an entirely different appearance. The Hudson's Bay and Jersey shore would become fruitful valleys, with countless inland seas. Where now the banks of Newfoundland lie there would be peninsulas connected with the mainland, as the banks of St. George are at present. The passage from Ireland to America would then take but four days.

WHAT IS SODA WATER?—Is the absence of soda from soda-water a generally understood fact? That is the dictum of a respectable member of the trade at the recent pharmaceutical conference. It was a comment in the course of discussion upon a paper by Mr. Proctor, in which he stated that not one of five samples proved what it ought to be, even in cases where the name of the maker might be expected to be a guarantee of good quality. Several speakers insisted that the less soda the soda-water contained the more it was relished. In answer to the observation that it would be highly interesting if soda-water manufacturers would let the public know what soda-water contains, Mr. A. J. Caley said that four years ago they manufactured soda-water with 15 grains of soda per bottle, and people complained and said, "What is the matter with this soda-water? It tastes like soap." They then decreased the quantity of soda; and in proportion as they did so their trade increased. He could not state the exact quantity now dissolved, but perhaps it was the fraction of a grain. He thought it very desirable that people should not be supplied with soda-water with 15 grains of soda in it, which he hinted, might not be conducive to health. If a prescription, however, were ordered by a physician, soda-water of a definite strength would be supplied.—*British Medical Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to insert the following few lines in your valuable paper, in the hope they may meet the eye of some one in authority, and bring about the suppression of the intolerable nuisance, I as well as many others have to complain of.

The fishermen of Lower Colaba are in the habit of cutting up and putting to dry, *stale* and *stinking* fish in the immediate neighbourhood of that densely populated locality, in order to preserve it for sale as dry fish, thereby causing the atmosphere to be almost constantly impregnated with the sickening effluvia and stench, which is at times absolutely intolerable, and highly detrimental to the salubrity of the place, and as cholera is reported to be now prevalent, I would call the attention of the sanitary officials to the nuisance in question, that measures may be adopted for remedying the evil—Yours, &c.,

A.

Bombay, 28th October.

IMPORTATION OF RAMS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF WOOL.

IN answer to a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, the following valuations of wool given by two home firms engaged in the wool trade were forwarded to the Commissioner on 25th September, by Mr. J. G. Tyndall, Chairman of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce:—

MESSRS. SMITH, FLEMING AND CO.

DEAR SIRS,—Herewith, we beg to hand you report and valuation of the samples referred to in your favour of the 17th instant. As we understand them, Nos. 1 and 4 and 6 represent the Native sheep, No. 5 the English ram, and Nos. 2, 3 and 7, the result (in different colours) of a cross between that and a Sindee ewe. These three samples are from lambs, and therefore it is probable that the wool would alter in its character and quality before they arrived at maturity. Our valuations are based upon the samples as received.

You say that the information is wanted for Government, who are striving to improve the wool by crossing with the Merino ram; if so, perhaps you may wish to have our opinion as to the cross, and its probable effect upon the value of the wool. The wool from the Native sheep, of which you send samples, as used for blankets, carpets, and low woollen cloths, from its general character, we think it would be much more likely to be improved in value if crossed with a Cheriot Leicester ram. This would improve it in length of staple, and render it adapted for better qualities of the same class of goods for which it is now used, and if decidedly greater length of staple were produced (with doubtless less hemp) a portion might be applicable for combing and cording purposes, which would give still greater value. The cross with the Merino ram appears too extreme, and we think the produce would deteriorate in weight and value; whilst the one we name would be likely to improve in both respects. The quantity of fine Merino wool is increasing in various parts of the world, and especially in Australia and South America. East India wool has filled up a great deficiency in the supply of middle and low qualities which supplement English wool which cannot be increased in proportion to the extension of the trade; therefore attention to this special point will, we think, give a profitable return. If you wish for further information, we should be glad to give it.

J. H. LITTLEDALE and Co.,
per J. R. HUBBARD.

Liverpool, July 23rd, 1868.

REPORT AND VALUATION—OVERLAND SAMPLES OF WOOL.

No. 1. Wool from an Upper Sind sheep—clean, lofty yellow, middle quality, kempy, and slightly touched with grey, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.

No. 2. From a lamb 3 months old, bred between an English ram and an Upper Sind ewe.—black, fair quality, not washed, free from kemp, but short staple and soft, about 8d. per lb.

No. 3. From a lamb 4 months old, bred between an English ram and an Upper Sind ewe.—light fawn, clean, middle quality, kempy tended, and short staple, has been ginned, 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

No. 4. From large tailed mountain sheep of the Boojta Hills—clean, coarse, white, very kempy, and much run with grey and black kemp, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

No. 5. From an English ram—fine short wool, but coarse white kemp running throughout, not washed, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.

No. 6. From an Huzara sheep—very bright, fawn, clean, but kempy, has been ginned, 6d.

No. 7. From a lamb three months old, bred between an English ram and a Sind ewe—white wool, dingy colour, fair quality, but short staple, not free from kemp, yolky, and does not appear to have been washed, about 9½d. per lb.

Liverpool, 23rd July 1868.

REPORT ON OVERLAND WOOL SAMPLES.

		Per lb.
No. 1.	Fair staple, but coarse yellow, say..	10d.
„ 2.	Short, fair quality, very soft black..	6½d.
„ 3.	Short and soft, rather coarse light fawn.....	7d.
„ 4.	Good staple, light but coarse mixed with grey	8½d to 9d.
„ 5.	Short, fair quality, but mixed with kempy hairs.....	11d to 12d.
„ 6.	Fair staple, but coarse light fawn.	7½d.
„ 7.	Light, fair quality, but short.....	7d.

We have to remark that the produce stated to be that of an English ram, say No 5, if really such, shows a considerable modification of any growth produced in an English climate; and we may further mention that the result of a first cross very frequently most imperfectly shows the effect of the better blood.

The samples Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 represent a description of wool perfectly distinct from any growth coming under the ordinary appellation of East Indian.

T. SOUTHEY & SON.

In forwarding these letters to Government, in the Commissioner wrote—

True copies submitted to Government in reference to former correspondence. The Commissioner is of opinion that a supply of Leicestershire rams should be imported, in view to continuing the experiment of improving the description of wool on the North-Western Frontier of this Province. The Leicester ram is recommended by Messrs. Littledale and Co.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Col.,
Commissioner in Sind

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, 2nd Oct 1868.

On the above Correspondence Government passed the following resolution:—

"Copies of the papers should be sent to the Secretary of State for India, and he may be requested to issue instructions for procuring and the forwarding to Sind a supply of Leicestershire rams.

"As the prospect of success in the experiment depends in a great measure on the season of the year when the rams arrive, great heat being very injurious to them, care should be taken to ensure their arrival at Kurrachee about the end of the month of October or beginning of November next year."

A STRANGE MATCH.—We cut the following announcement from the *Times*:—"On the 19th Sept., at the Greek Eastern Church, London-wall, by the Rev. Narcissus Morphinos, Habeeb Risk Allah Bey, of 1, Hyde-park-terrace, to Mrs. Wogan, of Great Malvern. No cards."

THE EMPEROR'S PACIFIC LANGUAGE.—The *Temps* tells the following story. In a well-known Parisian salon the conversation turned the other day on the question of peace or war. Some one remarked that the Emperor's language is very pacific, and that therefore nothing to justify the supposition that it does not express his real thoughts. Upon this a certain dignitary who played an important part in the Italian war rejoined, "My dear sir, on the day before war was declared against Austria I was at the house of the Princess Stefanie of Baden, the aunt of the emperor Napoleon. This lady read to me a letter she had received the day before from her Imperial nephew, in which he assured her that he sincerely desired peace, and that there would be no war. I instantly telegraphed to my banker to purchase some Austrian stock for me. The French army entered Italy two days after."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARIS EXHIBITION REPORTS.—The Reports of the International Juries on the Paris Exhibition of 1867 have just been published. They consist of thirteen octavo volumes, the first of which contains a lengthy introduction by M. Michel Chevalier. In this M. Chevalier criticises with great severity Baron Haussmann's doings in Paris, which he declares to be of a wantonly destructive character. Had, he says, one-fourth of the sum that has been expended on so-called embellishments been devoted to the establishment of educational institutions, consisting of primary, secondary, and superior schools, a healthy impulse would have been given to French civilization, and there would be made the real capital of the world; for it is not by making Paris only a town of luxury and pleasure that its preeminence over other capitals can be secured.

A CANOE VOYAGE.—A notable feat has just been performed by a member of the Canoe Club. On Thursday, the 24th of September, the owner of the canoe Midge crossed the Irish Channel from Donaghadee to Portpatrick in his little craft. The passage, owing to an unfavourable wind and cross tides, occupied seven hours, during which the canoeist although provided with a regular canoe cuisine and materials, in addition to his luggage, was unable to take other refreshment than bread and cold meat, with brandy and water. On arriving at Portpatrick the Scotch people at first refused to believe that "the man sitting on the water" had really come from Ireland; but when convinced of the fact, they heartily joined in the cheers with which the passengers and sailors of the Donaghadee and Portpatrick steam packet welcomed the solitary adventurer. Since the days when our remote ancestors, in skin-covered coracles, crossed the seas between the islands, this is perhaps the first time that so small a vessel has traversed the same channel. It may be doubted, indeed, whether those coracles were so small as the Midge, which weighs only 50lbs. Capt. Blacker, commanding the Dolphin packet, which was just preparing to start for Donaghadee, gave a similar welcome and hospitality to the canoe and its skipper and reconveyed them to the Irish shore in a very much shorter time than they had taken on their "voyage out."—*Standrad.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

THE following contains the more interesting portions of the annual report of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association adopted at a meeting of subscribers to the Association held on the 11th August:—

The past year has afforded confirmation of the opinion expressed by your Committee in their last report, viz., that "the Southern States of America in their altered condition would not furnish cotton so abundantly as before the war," and that consequently it is still incumbent upon your Association to encourage renewed exertions to extend and improve the cultivation of the staple in other countries. The appeals embodied in an address to cotton growers, which your Committee prepared and translated into different languages of India and other countries, and which was widely circulated, had a beneficial effect, whilst the high prices that have since prevailed have tended everywhere to sustain the desire and purpose to grow cotton. Your Committee have recently been much gratified with some beautiful specimens of cotton grown at the Cape of Good Hope, Fiji, and other new sources, which encourage the expectation of further supplies. During the scarcity occasioned by the American war, the high price of wool in the colony of the Cape diverted attention from the cultivation of cotton, although there are said to be tens of thousands of acres which might be made available and furnish supplies that would be most welcome in the English Market. Now that wool has become less remunerative the colonists are entering with great earnestness into the cultivation of cotton, and considerable quantities of seed have already been sent to several applicants, from which good results are anticipated. An Association has also been formed to assist and encourage all possible exertions, and your Committee have readily responded to the application for seed and gins, and have not failed to do all in their power to develop the cotton growing capabilities of the country. Such cases prove that without the aid of your Association many opportunities of opening up new sources of supply would to a great extent be lost. Your Committee have also been gratified with the success which has attended the attempt to establish cotton cultivation in the province of Sao Paulo, which promises to be one of the most valuable of our new sources of supply. The last crop was expected to produce 1,000,000 of arrobas of 32lb. each. Until recently Sao Paulo cotton did not appear under its own name in the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular, but as "Rio" cotton; the Province of "Rio" producing no cotton at all. Through the intervention of your Association an alteration has been effected, and Sao Paulo cotton is now quoted under the designation "Santos."

The cotton seed distributed during the year amounts to 2,027 cwts., chiefly American and Egyptian; 1,803 cwts. were sent from Manchester, and 224 cwts. from Alexandria. The following places have thus been supplied with seed, viz., Egypt, the Caucasus, South of Spain, Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, and various parts of India, Singapore, New Hebrides, Cape of good Hope, Porto Rico, Tobag, and other places in the West Indies, New Orleans, Bahia, and other parts of Brazil, Peru, Brisbane, Queensland and Victoria. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have with their usual liberality conveyed seed for your Association to India, either free of charge or at reduced rates, and your Committee gladly tender their best thanks for the generous co-operation thus afforded.

Your Committee during the past year have had the gratification of an interview with Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, whose successful efforts to improve the cotton of that district are well known, and of recognizing by the presentation of an address and the gold medal of your Association the important services which that gentleman has rendered alike to the ryots of India, and the manufacturers of Lancashire. The revolution which he has been the means of effecting by the exchange of a worthless description of cotton, for one which now takes rank with the best kinds grown in India, will not only enrich the cultivators and increase our supplies, but will encourage similar efforts at improvement elsewhere. In conjunction with Mr. Ashburner's visit, your Committee had also the pleasure of presenting an address and your gold medal to Major Trevor Clarke, as an acknowledgment of his successful botanical investigations of the cotton plant, with a view to its improvement by means of hybridisation, and of his plans for securing purity of seed now advantageously adopted in India. Your Committee believe that both Mr. Ashburner and Major Trevor Clarke, will, by their future labours, greatly aid the objects of your Association.

Your Committee, confirmed in their conviction of the vast capabilities of India as a cotton-growing country, by the results already obtained, have given anxious attention to the measures most likely speedily to realise their hopes. The carefully selection of seed, and the employment of experienced horticulturalturists, as recommended by the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the establishment of model farms, have been encouraged. The beneficial result of such measures appears in the fact that the ryot now looks out for the best seed, and shows in various ways his eager desire for improvement. Much has been done by the introduction of fresh seed under the direction and superintendence of the Cotton Commissioner in the Central Provinces and the Berars, and your Committee gladly record their high estimation of his services, and their appreciation of the zeal and intelligence displayed by him in the discharge of his duties. By his efforts increased facilities for the transport of cotton by railway have been obtained, so that vexatious delays and obstructions formerly experienced have this season been almost entirely prevented. Your Association has been much aided by his hearty co-operation, and his readiness to carry out any suggestions that have been offered to him. The employment of other Commissioners has been recommended to the Indian Government, but no further appointment has yet been made, and your Committee are still of opinion that the number might be most advantageously increased. Your Committee have observed with satisfaction that large shipments of cotton to Liverpool direct have been made this year from Carwar, better known as Sudasheweghur, and that the anticipations of the Manchester Cotton Company seem at length likely to be realised. The offices lately acting as Deputy Cotton Commissioner in Dharwar, was sent on a special mission to ascertain the advantages of Carwar, and the Bombay Government, acting upon his suggestions, with respect to the port and the roads to it, has made various improvements calculated to attract the export trade thither. A railway, however, is still urgently needed, and the best means of promoting this will deserve the consideration of your Association. Your Committee anticipating that the completion of the Suez Canal will facilitate the development of the cotton trade of India by affording a more speedy transit for cotton, resolved to represent by a memorial to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the importance of securing by means of an international convention, the perfect neutrality of the canal under all circumstances, and an uninterrupted passage for the merchant vessels of all nations. They have reason to hope that the object desired will be accomplished. Believing that India can yet be made equal to America as a source of cotton supply, your Committee earnestly recommend their successors to spare no efforts to carry on the work of improvement which has now fairly commenced, and they are confident that any amount of labour that may be expended will eventually meet with a full reward.

Your Committee have observed with much regret that the Ottoman Empire has not made such progress as a cotton-growing country as there seemed reason to anticipate. The earnestness of the Government does not appear to have been sustained by its officers throughout the empire. Your Committee, however, do not despair of improvement, but still cherish the hope that Turkey will yet become a highly valuable and prolific source of cotton supply. Similar disappointment has also been experienced with respect to Egypt. The crop of late has not been equal to that formerly produced, and your Association by its representations to His Highness the Viceroy when in England, by sending out fresh supplies of Sea Island cotton seed, and in other ways, has endeavoured to promote an improvement. The construction of the Suez Canal, by its sweet water branches, will afford additional means of irrigation, and be made available to extend the growth of cotton in Egypt. Your Committee trust that special care will be taken, and every possible effort made to restore Egyptian cotton to the high rank which it has hitherto held in our market.

IMPROVED MODE OF SIGNALLING AT SEA.—An ingenious but thoroughly simple apparatus, invented by Mr. George Reed, R.N., for the purpose of indicating at once during the day by semaphore, and at night by lamps, the movement of the helm of a ship, was practically and successfully tested in the Mersey on September 11th, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen of nautical pursuits and experience. A steamer, the "Sea King," was specially engaged for the purpose. The principal feature of Mr. Reed's apparatus is the connection (by means of an endless rope) of the helm of the ship with the starboard and port lights during the night, and with a flag or ball signal during the day, so that any movement which is given to the helm is correspondingly indicated to any approaching vessel, and the danger of collision obviated. The invention has also its important use in naval tactics, where, by signals from the mast-head when the lower part of a ship is enveloped in smoke, the course which vessels of a fleet are taking is at once ascertainable.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BENARES.

ONE of the most interesting questions suggested and partially answered in this book [the Rev. M. A. Sherring's "Sacred City of the Hindus"] is the probable antiquity of Benares. There are religious strata in a nation's history as accurately defined as any of those great geological periods which mark the natural history of the earth, and as Professor Max Muller has aptly put it, "The worship of idols in India is a secondary formation a later degradation of the more primitive worship of ideal gods." Into the remote period, however, when the teaching of the Veda was accepted in its simplicity, Mr. Sherring does not penetrate, giving merely his belief, the result of much patient research, that the history of Benares stretches far back into the Vedic and pre-historic periods, possibly even to the time when the Aryan race first spread itself over Northern India. He has studied the abundant allusions to it in ancient Sanskrit literature with the more accurate chronology of Buddhist records, and concludes that, "The city had risen to greatness if not to glory when Babylon was struggling with Nineveh for supremacy, when Tyre was planting her colonies, when Athens was growing in strength; before Rome had become known, or Greece contended with Persia, or Cyrus added lustre to the Persian monarchy." It is strange that with a sufficient historical basis for this belief Mr. Sherring should have an introduction to his book in which this theory is distinctly controverted, if not contradicted. Mr. Fitz Edward Hall remarks, "That in very early days Benares attained to prominent fame is a conclusion scarcely indicated by documentary evidence," and further on observes, "The Benares of the present day offers numerous and varied objects of interest to the contemplation of the devout Hindu, and yet, a very few of them excepted, to speculate touching their age in reliance on the data hitherto made available would be much too perilous for prudence." If, however, a city be great in proportion to the quality rather than the mere bulk of its history, the one fact of Sakya Muni, the historical Buddha and travelling there thence beginning to preach the doctrines which were destined to influence a half of the human family, and this taking place at least six centuries B.C., would alone stamp the place as of noteworthy ancientry. Mr. Hall says, "That Buddhism or any Buddhist king ever dominated there is altogether problematical;" but Mr. Sherring, who evidently brings a cool judgment and much patience to the sifting of evidence, says, "It was in Benares the religion of Buddhism first developed itself, and thence the streams proceeded which by degrees flowed over India, Ceylon, Burmah, China, and Thibet." He believes the city anciently stood at some distance from its present site, and quotes the result of his own examination of the stone debris scattered over the fields for about five miles on the banks of the Ganges to the north east of the river Barna. The details with which he supports his theory are interesting chiefly to the archæologist; possibly it concerns us more to know something of the present condition of this Hindu Mecca, this place which is to millions the Holy City. What are the thoughts which animate the dense mass of pilgrims and the almost denser mass of priests? "It is an age of temple-building in India," and this to a superficial observer would probably suggest an age of idolatrous fervour; while those accustomed to look deeper into the springs of human action will see only the lingering superstition which strives to bring the spirit waking to a new life by beautifying the sepulchres of a dead faith. The religion of caste is comparatively untouched in India, and it embraces much; but the Brahmo-Somaj, the sect of the educated, is an immense advance.

NORTON'S PUMP IN FRANCE.

WE were rather astonished a short time since to see the Norton pump adopted, or rather claimed by France. When tried at Chalons it was alluded to as an invention due to the initiative of the Emperor. These pumps are destined to form part of the equipment of the Army, and are carried on light carts and worked by men instructed how to manage them. Our imaginative foreign *confrers* [Mr. Louis Noir] cannot dwell on the advantages of these pumps without immediately beholding in his mind's eye French battalions crossing the Sahara with impunity (lighting, perhaps, on Madame Rachel's magnetic spring, and becoming beautiful for ever), marching jauntingly from Algeria to Senegal by way of Timbuctoo, and establishing military posts in the Great Desert with the benevolent intention of protecting the caravans, and monopolising the trade in gum, gold dust, and elephants' teeth. For fear our readers should doubt it we translate the following plan of campaign:—"A column of 600 horse and 10,000 infantry preceded at three days' march by an advance guard of 1,500 men who would create cafes at each halt. The advance guard would establish the pumps and inundate (!) the country, and the division on reaching the spot would find emerald fields where three days before there had been nothing but sand. With the water springing in the Sahara, and which is found at a depth of eight metres, whole forests of palm trees would be brought to life, rivers would be formed by degrees: the desert would bring forth. It is well known what the desert can produce cotton, dates, and the rarest plants would thrive there if watered; and they would be watered. The pumps tried at Fontainebleau, "under high patronage," will change the whole surface of the "Sahara, with the aid of the Army." It requires a great effort to turn away from this brilliant picture which is worthy of a niche in the Arabian nights, and go back to such material substance as charcoal. But, after all, we take more interest in learning that the French authorities intend supplying the Army with a "philtre de campagne" than dreaming hazily over the great change which is in store for the desert. Yes, a portable filter is under trial, so that French troops may be able to change bad water into good, and keep out of hospital.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE BRITISH SQUADRON ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.

THE ten years' history of the British squadron which cruises off the western coast of Africa for the prevention of the slave trade is compendiously told by the few figures of a recent return made to the House of Commons on the motion of Colonel Sykes. The names of the vessels; the length of time each was on the station, inclusive of the voyage out and home; the armament and crews; the sickness, invaliding, and mortality of officers and men; their pay; the number of slaves annually captured by each ship during the years 1858-1867, are severally shown. On the average there have been 21 vessels on the station, having an aggregate armament of 143 guns. Their total crews have consisted of 298 officers and 1,835 men; therefore 2,133 hands, all told. The whole number of slaves captured was 8,330, or 833 a year. But the success in this chief

A NOVEL DECISION.

Mr. Disraeli several times in the course of last session asserted and defended the right of Peers not only to interfere in elections, but actually to vote in them. Possibly his speeches were designed as invitations. If so, the Tory Peers have nobly responded by meddling of the most open, and, with all deference to Mr. Disraeli be it said, of the most unconstitutional character. One peer has gone farther than this. The Earl of Eldon has applied to have his name put upon the register in Dorsetshire, and the Revising Barrister has admitted the claim. Lord Eldon may be as good a Tory, but he is scarcely as shrewd a politician, as his revered and beloved ancestor, the founder of the family. Direct representation in the House of Commons and the privilege of personal legislation in the House of Lords are constitutional incompatibilities. The Revising Barrister justified his decision on the ground that the Resolutions of the House of Commons forbidding Lords of Parliament, Spiritual or Temporal, to vote or take part in elections of members to serve for the Commons, raise the question not of law, but of Parliamentary privilege. The late Lord Campbell, whose authority we imagine to be somewhat superior to that of most Revising Barristers, has laid down a different doctrine. He says that the Resolutions declare the Common law of the country, which binds Peers as well as Commons. At any rate, the declarations of the House bind its own members; and in disparaging them, and denying their force, Mr. Disraeli was guilty of something like contempt toward the Assembly of which he is the leader.—*Daily News, Oct.* 1.

PROPOSAL TO ANNEX BRITISH NORTH AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly the whole of British America from Lake Superior to the Pacific is now held by the Hudson Bay Company as a hunting-field, and yields it a revenue of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars only, or five per cent less than the cost of Alaska. What a field is there found for Secretary Seward! Were British America annexed, we should require no barriers or custom-houses from Quebec to Sitka, and should save in the revenue we now lose by smuggling and custom-house expenses alone interest at twice the cost of Alaska. In not the acquisition of British America and the admission of the Provinces as States of our Union the true solution of our questions with Great Britain? Were the Provinces members of our Union, we should at once relinquish the Intercolonial Railway through the wilds of New Brunswick, and complete the European and American line from Halifax and Louisburg to Bangor, and thus reduce to six days the run from the Cove of Cork to Boston, and reach Japan in four weeks from London. We should at once deepen the canals of the St. Lawrence, make a shipcanal around Niagara, carry the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain, and join hand in hand with the people of the Provinces in opening the railway from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North and the forks of the Missouri. Thus should we open to commerce the great wheat-fields of the Assiniboin, Saskatchewan, and Peace Rivers, where the elk and buffalo of the plains now resort to calve and winter.

A ton of sugar is now carried from Boston to Chicago, via Ogdensburg, for six dollars, and may be taken for the same rate to the head of Lake Superior; with a direct railway finished to the Red River, wheat may at this rate be taken from the valley of the Saskatchewan to Boston or New York for twenty-five cents a bushel. The prolific West requires new avenues to the sea board; and the cheapest route is by propellers to the foot of Lake Ontario, and thence by rail to the sea-shore.—*Atlantic Monthly for Oct.*

THE FENIAN-TORY ALLIANCE.

(*Spectator, Sept.* 26)

It has always been the policy of the party of reaction to flirt with the party of anarchy; both, equally hating the moderate advocates of progress, have combined to defeat constitutional reforms. So Richard Oastler's Chartists were employed to hinder the advances of the free-trading followers of Cobden; so, only a few days ago, the Bonapartists and Reds joined in a too successful cabal to return the Ministerial candidate for the Department of the Var in opposition to M. Dufaure, who stood as an able and honoured representative of the Constitutional Opposition. But neither the confederacy of Protectionists and Chartists, nor the co-operation of Bonapartists and Republicans, will appear so inexplicable to future students of the political history of our time as the extraordinary alliance, —if that compact may be called an alliance,—in which one party is to do all the dirty work and the other party to reap all the advantge,—which has banded together the Fenians and the Tories in Ireland against the just and rational policy of Mr. Gladstone. In speaking of this compact, we do not mean to assert that direct negotiations have passed between the Carlton Club and the tricksters and *farceurs* of the mock Fenian Bureaus at New York. But there is in Ireland, and this is the gravest danger ahead for Liberal statesmanship, a large revolutionary party, with vague and restless cravings for national independence, and without faith in constitutional reforms or Parliamentary agitation. On these men, or upon their acute and not wholly disinterested leaders, the Irish Tories have lately attempted to work, and with some success. The main point was to rekindle the old hatred of the Whigs, dating from the O'Connellite schism, and to identify Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright with the traditions of Whiggery. If this could be done to any large extent, on the one hand Mr. Disraeli would receive a material accession of strength from Ireland; and on the other hand, the policy of constitutional reform being finally defeated, the Fenian doctrines would immediately be looked upon as embodying the only principle on which the regeneration of the country could be effected. These are the calculations which have induced the Tory wire-pullers and the open advocates of Fenianism to coalesce. Fenian mobs have been organized to howl down Liberal candidates, and the Fenian press, or the newspapers that are as nearly Fenian as the law will allow them to be, have let no opportunity pass of maligning the motives and the character of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters. The operations of the Alliance commenced early in the summer. They have grown by degrees in boldness, and have extended their range in proportion. At first, the Fenian aid was promised, but in no very confident tone, to those Liberals who had assumed to themselves the title and the privileges of "Independent Opposition," and had proved their claim with excellent Irish logic by consistently supporting Mr. Disraeli's Government. Sir Joseph Neale McKenna at Youghal, Sir George Bowyer at Dundalk, Mr. Stock at Carlow, Mr. Rearden at Athlone, all relied more or less on the "Nationalist" vote and anti-Whig or anti-English mobs. Then the two newspapers, the "Nation" and the "Irishman, which represent respectively the head and the tail of the Fenian faction, joined in the cry against the Liberal party. The conductors of these journals,—Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Richard Pigott—who had just been released from the imprisonment which had punished their violent and seditious language, fell in at once with the new policy, and began with the zeal of proselytes to preach the new Disraelian Evangel. Mr. Sullivan was especially earnest in this patriotic work. Wherever he saw an opening in the Liberal cuirass he was ready to give point. . . . . The masses of the Fenians and of the Fenian sympathizers show no inclination to take the cue of the wire-pullers. They do not yet believe in English good faith or English justice, but they are content to be watchfully neutral, and to wait for what events may bring. They will not, to all appearance, actively help either party; but they seem honestly resolved to give the rival policies of English parties a fair trial, and to allow England the opportunity,—we ask no more,—of proving at last that she is ready at any sacrifice to do the Irish people the justice she has so long denied.

Charcoal Filters.—The employment of charcoal filters has long been advocated, on account of the known property of this substance to absorb and oxidize organic matter. Mr. W. Skey, of New Zealand, has now shown that charcoal will remove arsenic from water. If a few drops of a solution of a salt of arsenic, or arsenious acid, be put into a few ounces of dilute sulphuric acid, and the mixed solution agitated at intervals with recently ignited charcoal for an hour or two, the clear liquid obtained by filtration does not manifest any reaction of arsinic when tested by Marsh's process. Tungstic acid also is removed from acid solutions by charcoal applied in like manner, and is given up to a solution of caustic alkali.

A Really Old Bottle of Wine.—At a banquet given at St. Remy (Bouches-du-Rhone), a bottle of wine of the year 1472 was presented by Baron Brisse, the well known gastronomist, who was one of the guests. According to the account of this relic given by the donor, three hundred nobles from Swabia, Bavaria, Switzerland, and other countries accepted, in 1576, an invitation to some archery fetes at Strasburg. The vintage of the first-named year was then held in high veneration, and a certain quantity of the produce was procured for the cup of honour handed to the illustrious strangers. A portion remained, and was consigned to the cellars of the hospital to be preserved, and has since been carefully treasured up. The wine has only been touched on the occasion of visits by Sovereigns or very high personages. Baron Brisse was some time back a patient in the hospital, and before leaving was shown over the cellars; as his reputation as a gourmet had reached Strasburg, he was not only allowed to taste the famous liquor, but the bottle in question was given him. The company at the present banquet hesitated before sacrificing to their curiosity such a precious gift, and after a grave consultation, decided on depositing it in the Local museum, with a suitable inscription.

A SCOTTISH LAIRD.

The Laird of Canna might fitly be styled its King; for over that lonely domain he exercises quite regal authority, and he is luckier in one respect than most monarchs—he keeps all the cash. His subjects number four score—men, women, children. Some till his land, some herd his sheep. For him the long-line fishers row along the stormy coasts of Rum, for him the wild boors batter out the brains of seals on the neighbouring rocks of Haskeir; the flocks on the crags are his, and the two smacks in the bay; every roof and tenement for man or beast pays him rent of some sort. The solid modern building, surrounded by the civilized brick wall, is his palace—a recent erection, strangely out of keeping with the rude cabins and heather houses in the vicinity. Yet the laird of Canna is not proud. He toiled hard with his hands long before the stroke of good fortune which made him the heritor of the isle, and even now he communes freely with the lowliest subject, and (see yonder!) is not above boarding the trader in the bay "in his shirt-sleeves." A shrewd, active, broad-shouldered man is the laird, still young, and as active as a goat. Though he sits late at night among his books, he is up with the greyest dawn to look after his fields. You meet him everywhere over the island, mounted royally on his sturdy little sheltie, and gazing around him with a face which says plainly—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute."

But at times he sails far away southward in his own boats, speculating with the shrewdest, and surely keeping his own. In the midst of his happy sway he has a fine smile and a kindly heart for the stranger, as we can testify. The great can afford to be generous, though, of course, if greatness were to be measured by mere amount of income, the laird, though a "warm" man, would have to be ranked among the lowly. He has in abundance what all the Stuarts tried in vain to feel—the perfect sense of solitary sway.

Think of it,—dreamer, power-hunter, piner after the Napoleonic! A fertile island, a simple people, ships and flocks all your own, and all set solitary and inviolate in the great sea; for how much less have throats been cut, hearths desolated, even nations ruined? There is no show, no bunkum, no flash jewellery of power, but veritable power itself. In old days, there would have been the gleaming of tartans, the flashing of swords, the sound of wassail, the intoning of the skald; but now, instead, we have the genuine modern article—a monarch of a speculative turn, transacting business in his shirt-sleeves. The realm flourishes too. Each cotter or shepherd pays his rent in labour, and is permitted a plot of ground to grow potatoes and graze a cow. The fishermen are supported in the same way. Both sexes toil out of doors at the crops and take part in the shearing, but the women have plenty of time to watch the cow and weave homespun on their rude looms. All on the isle, excepting only the laird himself, belonging to the old Romish faith, even the laird's own wife and children being Catholics. There is no bickering, civil or religious. The supreme head of the state is universally popular, and praised for his thoughtfulness and generosity—a single example of which is as good as a hundred. It is the custom of many Highland proprietors, notably those of Islay, to levy a rent on those who burn the seaweeds and tangles on their shore charging the poor makers about a pound an every ton of kelp so produced. Not so the Laird of Canna. "He charges nothing," said our informant, a wild old Irish wanderer, whom we found kelp-burning close to our anchorage; "the Laird is too dacent a man to take rint for the rocks!"—*"Notes from the Scottish Isles" in the Spectator.*

SPAIN.

SISTER PATROCINIO AND FATHER CLARET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Especially at this time, when the throne of the Queen of Spain is encountering a most fearful contest, justice requires that public opinion should not be prejudiced by the influence of mistakes or misrepresentations.

I refer to the commonly received opinion that the Queen has been influenced in the Government of the country by two persons—Sister Patrocinio (who has been called the bleeding nun) and Father Claret, the Queen's confessor.

I have ascertained the truth from the highest authority in this country. In the first place, Sister Patrocinio is not a bleeding nun. The only ground for this name is as follows:—Many years ago she persuaded herself, or was persuaded by some fanatical or designing person, that she had received the *stigmata*—that is to say, the marks of the wounds on her hands and feet. This supposed phenomenon caused some discussion, and became publicly known. The Government instituted a judicial inquiry. The most eminent medical authorities were consulted. The result was that Sister Patrocinio was convicted of lending herself to an imposture, and she was sentenced to a period of penal confinement in a religious house. She has since been a sincere penitent, and she is now a very devout and exemplary nun in the convent of Aranjuez. The convent is a Royal foundation near Madrid. The Queen naturally visits that house, and occasionally sees Sister Patrocinio. But Sister Patrocinio has not the slightest influence in any political matter, and she is a person incapable of understanding anything of the sort. She is entirely confined to her devotions and her conventual life. She knows nothing whatever of the external world, and has not an idea beyond her prayers and her ascetic life.

As for Monsignor Claret, he is not a person of any ability or knowledge of the world, but he is a most exemplary ecclesiastic. He lives in the simplest manner, practising the strictest self-denial, and gives all he has to the poor. His whole life is devoted to charity and piety. He is universally venerated as a most devout and practical Christian. He is the Queen's confessor. But as for politics, he knows nothing about it. He is simply a very pious, simple minded clergyman, without any idea beyond the functions and duties of his sacred office. To represent him as a political person, or exercising any political power or influence, is a great mistake or a gross falsehood.

I trust that you will publish this letter.—Your obedient servant,

George Bowyer.

Radley-park, Sept. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—As none of the Spaniards resident in England has thought proper to answer Sir George Bowyer's letter respecting the famous Sister Patrocinio and Father Claret, I beg of you the favour of allowing me to say a few words on the subject.

A more able pen than mine has already refuted in the columns of "The Times" Sir George Bowyer's letter with the very same assertions contained in it; therefore I shall limit myself to a few facts well known in Spain, which I will put forth interrogatively, in order to give Sir George Bowyer an opportunity of answering them if he can.

Does Sister Patrocinio owe the ex-Queen Isabella's patronage to that same imposture that has made her so notorious? If not to that, to what other cause can it be attributed? Were not those "designing persons" who put her up to the trick of the sores the nuns of the Convent del Caballero de Gracia, where she was then? Was the ex-King Consort attracted to the convent of San Pascual, in Aranjuez, where he used to spend a great part of his time performing his devotions, by some heavenly halo that plays around the seraph-like heads of its young and fair inmates? Is not Sister Patrocinio the Abbess of this convent? Are these mere rumours spread about by malicious and irreligious persons, or stubborn facts well known through the whole of Catholic Spain? And, lastly, cannot Sir George Bowyer perceive that by taking up the defence of such persons as Sister Patrocinio he is doing the greatest amount of harm that can be done to Catholicism? Have not the Spaniards greater reason to know what Sister Patrocinio and Father Claret are than Sir George Bowyer?

Whatever effect Sir George Bowyer's unlucky palliative may produce in the minds of the British public, I know that it would cause no other in Spain than that of astonishment mixed with deep disgust, always excepting some persons (and those not very many) of Sir George Bowyer's manner of thinking, whose baneful influence on the destinies of Spain is now, and I hope for ever, at an end.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

Hispania Libera.

London, Oct. 1.

Soap Growing.—Soap berries are to be found in immense quantities throughout Alaska. They grow on a bush about the same in appearance as whortleberries. When ripe they are red, of a juicy and quinine taste, and generally biennial. One quart taken and placed in a tub the size of a bushel will, when stirred, completely fill said tub with froth, and the more it is stirred with the naked hand and arm the stiffer it becomes, until you can cut it with a knife. It is eaten with horn or wooden spoons, all the family sitting round the tub. It is undoubtedly an acquired taste, but the commodity is much sought after. The froth is of a beautiful pink colour. Green berries will make nearly the same amount of froth, but it is of a white colour, and is not so highly flavoured. Foreigners stir it with port or sherry wine, and add sugar, in which case it is a delicious luxury. Large quantities are dried by being placed in a tub with their leaves, forming a cake, which is placed in wicker tables, with light fires under and the sun overhead. When dried they will keep in a dry place for some years. The dried berries are black, and look dirty. A piece two inches square, beaten in a water-pail, will fill it full of froth, of a dark pink colour.

EXTRAORDINARY WHIRLWIND IN ENGLAND.

One of those remarkable local disturbances of the atmosphere which only occur on the open sea or on large level spaces of land—the Russian steppes and the great deserts of Arabia and Africa to wit—visited a tract of warren and moor skirting the fens to the north of Tuddenham on Sunday morning (27th Sept.) The eddy of wind first fell with the force of a tornado on the parish of Tuddenham about 9 a.m., coming apparently from the south, and accompanied by clouds of portentous solidity and blackness. Entering the village at Mr. Kendall's premises, having already torn up and thrown down a number of trees, it tore the pantiles from the roofs of the farm buildings, carrying some of them to a considerable distance, and passed behind the parsonage through a belt of lofty firs, cutting its way by levelling to the ground all the trees in its path. The whirlwind then crossed a field of Mr. Booty's and the village-street, opposite the church, where several of another row of trees were prostrated. The church itself, standing directly in its course, suffered severely. The lead on the south side was stripped, and rolled up almost as neatly as a number of plumber's men could have done it; the glass of the south window was blown in in a mass, and that on the north side was blown out, the torrent of air passing clean through the body of the church. Had the occurrence taken place two hours later, when the congregation would have been assembled, the alarm, if not actual danger, would have been most serious. A barn abutting upon the churchyard wall on the north side was blown down, with the adjacent portion of wall. From this point it passed out of the village at an angle formed by two of its streets, only inflicting slight injury to the school, uncoofing some of Mr. Harvey's farm buildings, and tearing down a few trees. Soon after this, as is usually the case with such vortices, it ended in a waterspout, which burst at Eriswell. Some very remarkable incidents in its progress were seen and are vouched for by most respectable witnesses. A stack of straw on Mr. Kendall's premises, was entirely dispersed by it, while at the same time a heavy unthrashed sheaf of wheat was tossed into the air, and carried along like a feather for about a mile, and ultimately deposited in the yard of another person, to the great delight of the pigs. About 20 farm horses quietly enjoying their Sunday's pasturage were seen to gyrate in the most extraordinary and rapid manner, and at last fall down. A man was taken off his legs and carried a considerable distance, and he seems to think he should never have come down again if he had not come against some high palings. A policeman passing over the Fen was literally arrested, blown down, and rolled over and over how many times he cannot tell, but when he arrived at the village his appearance and mud-stained dress showed that he had encountered a force which even policemen are unaccustomed to. The darkness and solidity of the clouds, and the air being filled with dust, straw, boughs, and other *debris*, are described by many as perfectly awful; indeed, many of the villagers thought "the end of all things" had come. The height of the revolving column of air must have been considerable, and its contact with the ground is shown by tracks along which the tops of turnips have been cut off, the track being many places 109 yards in width. That useful person, the oldest man in the village, says he remembers a similar visitation 40 years ago.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

Lieutenant-General C. C. Hay, lately at the head of the School of Musketry, will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir R. Percy Douglas in the Cape command at the beginning of the New Year.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Count Walewski's Death.—The "Courrier du Bas-Rhin" gives some details of Count Walewski's death:—"His Excellency had sent a telegram in the afternoon from Ulm to retain apartments at the Hotel de Ville de Paris for his family and suite. He was travelling with the countess, his daughter, and a relative; the moment the countess had joined them at the Oos station, coming from Baden-Baden; the suite was composed of three ladies and two servants. The party arrived at Strasburg at a quarter past five; a carriage took them to the hotel. The countess, who is in a weak state of health, was carried to her room. The count himself gave all the orders and aided her to get upstairs. He was in perfect health, and conversed with the people about him. Nothing showed that that he was in the slightest degree fatigued, or that there was anything unusual affecting him. When they had reached the first room he made the countess sit down and asked her how she felt; then going into the next apartment he suddenly called his daughter, exclaiming: 'A glass of water a doctor! quick!'—and fell dead."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HADOSTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)

—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Muscoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 11d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s 10 15/16d. "
Circular Notes	...	1s. 10½d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING,) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/8 "
1	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/11 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other scurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 31st October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe and the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mn' sight above	£50	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee
¼	6	do.	1s. 11 7/8d. "
½	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. "
¾	2	do.	1s. 11d. "
1	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
	On demand		1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	do.
On Ireland		do.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent
6 do.	...	...	5 "
3 do.	...	...	3 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent. On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£600,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Out Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/2d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ... at	1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do.	... ... at	1s. 11 3/16d. "
2 do.	... ... at	1s. 11 1/8d. "
1 do.	... ... at	1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	... ... at	1s. 11d. "

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted by main the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital .....£988,800.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund .....£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Horsfall, Esq., Beverley, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. Bosanquet, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Freese, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406.403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Assurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq. | H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referees.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman.	Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit, " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase on the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on the Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within thro months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Claret....	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"